

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR/Germany (Soviet Zone)

DATE DISTR. 26 May 52

SUBJECT Soviet Artillery Ordnance

NO. OF PAGES 7

SUPPLEMENT TO

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTION 703 AND TITLE 10, SECTION 6871, IT IS UNLAWFUL TO COMMUNICATE OR DISSEMINATE OR FURNISH THE CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON. IT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1.

2.

a new 57-mm AT gun.

[redacted] experiments with a new, secret 57-mm AT gun, and [redacted] one of these guns knocked out 15 T-34 tanks. The new gun has a muzzle brake with vents (escape ports for gas). [redacted]

3.

[redacted] size of the recoil and recuperator cylinders on the new 57-mm AT gun [redacted] it has a spring recoil, and a shorter recoil than the 1943 model 57-mm AT gun.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

STATE	X	NAVY	X	AEC	X	DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X						

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-2-

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

4.

5.

[redacted]
the new gun has armor piercing, fragmentation and
subcaliber rounds.

6.

[redacted]
The location and size of the equilibrators on the new 57-mm
AT gun are identical to those on old AT guns

7.

8.

[redacted]
the new gun as a whole, and particularly the
trails, is lighter in weight than the present model. The
wheels are the same as those on the present 57-mm AT gun.

9.

10.

[redacted]
The purpose of the screw-on nose cap on KTM-1 and KTM-2 fuzes
is to provide delayed fragmentation action when the round buries
itself in earth; otherwise it would explode immediately upon
contact.

11.

12.

13.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-3-

50X1-HUM

14.

[redacted] the new 85-mm divisional gun has completely replaced the 76-mm gun in the USSR. There are no 85-mm guns in the Soviet Zone - only 76-mm guns. [redacted]
 [redacted] many tons of 76-mm ammunition were manufactured during the war, which must be used up in training before Soviet Zone artillery units can be issued the new 85-mm gun.

50X1-HUM

15.

[redacted] the HVAP projectiles which were used in World War II proved to be more effective than any other AP rounds; an HVAP round could knock out a German tank.

16.

[redacted] Both 1941 and 1943 PPSHs are used in the Soviet Army at present,

17.

[redacted] At present only the 72-round drum is issued for the PPSH, even though many EM prefer the 35-round box magazine on guard duty, because it does not become entangled in their uniform and is easier to handle.

18.

[redacted] The 1940 Tokarev rifle proved to be inefficient in World War II because it jammed easily; the least amount of dirt resulted in malfunctions. The Mosin-Nagant rifle performs well under difficult conditions.

19.

[redacted] One GPU Gas MTC Rifle Regt carry three antitank rifles.

20.

[redacted] These were new,
 [redacted] one-man served AT tank rifles [redacted]

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-4-

21.

In order to minimize the spin of a projectile varied powder charges are used

22.

23.

24.

25.

The Maxim 1910 was found to be impracticable due to the necessity of keeping it water cooled (the water froze easily), and became obsolete in World War II.

the only 7.62-mm machine gun in use at the present time is the Degtyarev gun of post-war manufacture, similar to the Maxim 1910 but not water cooled.

26.

The barrel can be changed in 30 seconds by pressing a button, turning the barrel sideways, removing it and putting a new barrel in place.

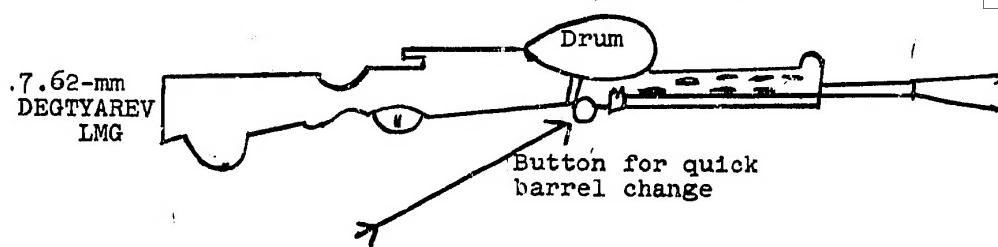
SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-5-



50X1-HUM



27.

50X1-HUM

28.

The 100-mm towed AT gun M 1944 and the 122-mm Howitzer are thought to be the most effective guns and are widely used. There are no 85-mm guns in the Soviet Zone at the present time. In July 1951 a battery of 100-mm guns fired in Luckenwalde with an unknown type of rounds. One round fell 12 km away from the target in an unknown German village and destroyed a house. After this incident GOFG prohibited the further firing of 100-mm guns, and all 100-mm batteries stopped firing and returned to their home stations with the unused ammunition. [redacted] this incident was due to incorrect aiming, rather than the fault of the gun itself. The officers and EM of the 590th L Arty Regt considered the 100-mm gun to be excellent.

29.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-6-

50X1-HUM

30.

50X1-HUM

The 122-mm Howitzer 1938 model is considered to be very effective, and it is unlikely that it will be replaced.

31.

32.

the round has no propellant zones, and has a solid powder filling instead.⁷

The 57-mm AT gun also uses fragmentation/HE rounds. The 57-mm subcaliber (Podkalibernyy Snaryad) round was first introduced in 1944 and 1945 and was used very effectively against German Tiger tanks. The entire round weighs about 6.8 kg; the projectile weighs about three kg. Inside the soft-nosed projectile is a hard core made of wolfram. The round has a muzzle velocity of 1270 meters per second and will penetrate 20 cm (eight inches) of armor at a range of 300-500 m on a direct hit. The projectile ricochets at a 30 degree angle of impact.

the unit of fire for a 57-mm AT gun was 240 rounds, of which 10 were subcaliber shells. Fragmentation/HE and armor piercing rounds are available for 76-mm, 85-mm and 100-mm guns when they are used as AT guns.

33.

Katyushkas (rocket launchers) believed to be the M-13 type shown

34.

The 57-mm AT guns of the 65th Gds HT-SP Regt were marked M-1943. The 76-mm guns of the 590th L Arty Regt were model 1942.

35.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-7-

50X1-HUM

The M1944 carbine is still in use. [redacted] the M1944 carbine would be replaced by the PPSH SMG M1941 in the event of emergency (war).

-end-

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION